

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

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TERMS.—At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, the terms of the *Western Carolinian* have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:—
Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. *Advertisements* will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 50 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hard Times in Georgia.

Every one accounts for the hardness of the times and the scarcity of money, in a way peculiar to himself. Can it be thought presumptuous in us, then, if we offer our own views on the subject? To make a long matter short, then, we hazard the opinion, that all this great evil has arisen from that little word credit. A few years ago, when cotton was at 60 cents, when the bank discounted freely, and a prime field hand sold for a thousand dollars, the people became intoxicated with the visions of sudden wealth. The planter who owned a thousand acres of land, bought another upon credit. The man who owned ten negroes, bought ten more on credit. The good folks who used once to visit a neighbor, or the meetinghouse in an oxcart, bought a carriage and pair on credit. The thriving dame who before dressed herself, her good man and children in homespun of her own manufacture, now bought broadcloths, and silks, and muslins, and calicoes, and leg-horns, on a credit. These were fine times, says the farmer, his imagination warming at the recollection: we could obtain credit to any extent! *Glorious times!* echoes the shopkeeper, rubbing his hands, we charged two hundred per cent profit! Prosperous times, say the banks, we had ten millions of bills in circulation! But pay day at length came. The Banks were called on for specie, they curtailed their business, called upon the merchant for reductions, and discounts, the merchant pressed the shopkeeper, and the shopkeeper his customer. Then came the fall in the price of cotton, the depreciation in value of all kinds of property. The man who bought ten negroes on a credit, was obliged to sell twenty to pay the debt. And the carriage was sold by the Sheriff for the purchase money, and the oxcart also, to make up the deficiency.—These were fine times, says the Sheriff, I returned five hundred writs at one term. *Glorious times,* echoes the Deputy, I had an hundred Ca. Sas. in my pocket at once! But the ruin which followed the fine times, that glorious era, has not opened the eyes of the people, nor taught them moderation. They still buy on a credit, whenever they can find a shopkeeper, or negro-trader willing to trust. And it is this hankering after credit, this disposition to run in debt, that has caused the present out-cry about money. There is as much money in the country now as usual, and he who is not in debt, does not feel the want of it.

Method of preserving Butter.—We find in the journal of a Turkish traveler the following account of a method of preserving butter.

"The butter, which is mostly used in Constantinople, comes from the Crim and the Kuban. They do not salt it, but melt it in large copper pans over a very slow fire, and skim off what rises; it will then preserve sweet a long time if the butter was fresh when it was melted. We preserve butter mostly by salt. I have had butter, which when fresh was melted and skim'd in the Tartar manner, and then salted in our manner, which kept two years good and fine tasted. Washing does not so effectually free butter from the curd and butter-milk which it is necessary to do, in order to preserve it, as boiling or melting; when then salt is added to prevent the pure butyrous part from growing rancid, we certainly have the best process for preserving butter. The melting or boiling, if done with care, does not discolour or injure the taste.

There are living nearly opposite each other, in Chester, Mass. John Brewer a brazier and John Brazier a brewer.

Mr. Spring Rice, who has just received an Indian appointment, is an Irishman, and the Indian term for rice is Paddy.

The following lines (says the Albany Christian Register) furnished by a young lady in that city, were received by her from a friend in Glasgow, Scotland:

FIFTY-SIX WANTS.

I want to feed on Jesus' word,
I want communion with the Lord;
I want salvation full and free,
I want my Father's face to see;
I want to prove each promise sweet,
I want to live at Jesus' feet;
I want his mercy every day,
I want upholding all the way;
I want to live as Jesus bridle,
I want his precious wounds to hide;
I want to prize his fulness more,
I want his person to adore;
I want to hear his heavenly voice,
I want in Jesus to rejoice;
I want to join in him my faith,
I want to credit all he saith;
I want to trust him with my all,
I want on his dear name to call;
I want to die to all things here,
I want on him to cast my care;
I want to see his gospel spread,
I want on Satan's power to tread;
I want to see the proud made sad,
I want to see poor mourners glad;
I want to see the hungry fed,
I want by Jesus to be led;
I want him as my guide and friend,
I want him to my journey's end;
I want him as my priest and king,
I want his precious love to sing;
I want him as my rock and tower,
I want him in each trying hour;
I want him as my brother dear,
I want my Jesus ever near;
I want his eyes, his hands, his heart,
I want with all besides to part;
I want him as my husband kind,
I want in him my all to find;
I want him as my daily bread,
I want him as my living head;
I want him as my hiding place,
I want him as my God of grace;
I want him as my life of peace,
I want him as my righteousness;
I want his great atoning blood,
I want to bathe in that dear flood;
I want his spirit's voice to hear,
I want the love that casts out fear;
I want him now in Acher's vale,
I want him when all hell assails;
I want him when all flesh gives way,
I want him as my only stay;
I want his smiles, his looks of grace,
I want to see him face to face;
I want his wisdom, strength and love,
I want to dwell with him above.

Married, in England, Mr. Thomas Ginn, aged 71, to Miss Amelia Spruce, aged 18! This is what we call a marriage extraordinary, and if we may exercise a little wit, we should say:

Hymen, one day, got drunk on Ginn,
The gods sometimes miscarry;
Nor did he think it a great sin,
That Ginn with Spruce should marry.
When Ginn is old, the toppers say,
'Tis fitted the best for use;
But Ginn was curious in his way,
And tasted new made Spruce!

TAKING A WIFE.

"Come, come," said Tom's father, "at your time of life
There's no longer excuse for thus playing the rake:
It is time you should think, boy, of taking a wife."
"Why so it is, father,—whose wife shall I take?"

A HYPOCRITE.

Joe hates a hypocrite. This shows
Self-love is not a fault of Joe's

Astronomy of the Turks.—From the multi to the peasant it is generally believed that there are seven heavens, from which the earth is immovably suspended by a large chain; that the sun is an immense ball of fire, at least as big as a whole Ottoman province, formed for the sole purpose of giving light and heat to the earth; the eclipses of the moon are occasioned by a great dragon attempting to devour that luminary; that two fixed stars hang by chains from the highest heaven, &c. &c. These absurdities are in some part supported by the testimony of the Koran; and the astronomers, as they are called, themselves all pretend so. Astrologers are kept in the pay of the court as well as of most great men.

Turkish humanity.—When the inhabitants of the Morea formerly took arms with the intention of gaining their liberty, the Sultan proposed, on the suppression of the insurrection, to massacre the whole nation, and was with difficulty dissuaded by Gazi-Hassan by this very humane argument: "If, said he, we kill all the Greeks, we shall lose all the capitation tax."

Mr. Sieurac, one of the first miniature portrait painters of Paris, obtained a medal at the late distribution at the Louvre, for a frame containing several portraits (including those of Thomas Moore and Washington Irving,) that cut a conspicuous figure at the exhibition of the works of living artists, which closed a few days ago.

The Banks.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Iredell county, was held in Statesville, on the 4th of July, to take into consideration our circulating medium, the management of the Banks, &c. Joseph Davidson was appointed chairman, and James Campbell, secretary. The meeting was opened by Samuel King Esq. in a speech of considerable length. He was followed by John Mushat, Esq. James Campbell and Rich'd. Allison. Although these several speeches ascribed the fall of the value of our bank notes to different causes, they all deplore the effect as a most serious evil, and one that demands the early attention of the Legislature.

The following committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Assembly on this delicate subject, to wit: John Mushat, Samuel King, Richard Allison, John McKee, and James Campbell; and then the meeting adjourned.

Coffins.—In the northern cities, ready-made coffins are exhibited for sale in front of cabinet makers shops. Complaints are made in the papers against this unsightly practice.

Governor David R. Williams, of South Carolina, living at Society Hill, on the Pee Dee River, spins annually nearly two hundred bales of Cotton (his entire crop) into yarn, and ships it to Fitts, Goodwin and Co. N. York, Agents for the Northern Factories, who say that Mr. Williams' yarn is reported to be the best in the United States, and that it is fabricated at an immense profit to the grower and spinner.

Greece.—M. Eynard of the Swiss Greek Committee of Geneva, has addressed a communication to the friends of Greece, in which he presents some very cheering views of the prospects of that country under the administration of President D'Ischia—from whom he had received despatches dated at Napoli on the 26th April. It is stated that the condition of the people is rapidly improving, and a number of satisfactory details in support of this statement are given. At Poros a great plantation has been established for the purpose of raising potatoes and maize; and the people in other quarters are encouraged to enter upon the cultivation of the soil, which has hitherto been allowed to remain barren. A fine building is erecting at Egina, capable of accommodating 2000 children, who are to be educated according to the system of mutual instruction. Renewed and vigorous exertions are making in the prosecution of the various arts of civilized life—and, on the whole, a fairer prospect is opening before this persecuted nation, than its most sanguine friends had for a long time dared to anticipate.

King of Denmark.—We learn through the medium of a gentleman lately arrived from Denmark, that the resignation of the King, in favor of his nephew, the heir apparent, is soon expected. A report has emanated from the circles about the court, and is generally believed in the country, that the King, when he resigns, will give Denmark a free constitution. The heir apparent, who resided four years in Italy, is a man of literary habits, and most amiable character, and he is believed to be rather liberal in his sentiments. The Government of Denmark was a monarchy tempered by states till 1560, when the clergy and the commons resigned their own rights into the hands of the King, and compelled the nobles to follow their example. Denmark thus became an absolute monarchy without a struggle; but the government has generally been administered with great mildness and moderation. It is by no means improbable that the present king intends to introduce a representative constitution.

A London paper observes of Turkey, "That by fair fighting, she can repel the march of an invader with 300,000 well trained soldiers to support him, no friend or 'ancient ally' of Turkey seems now to have a serious expectation. The probability is described to be, that the Porte after making a trial of a certain degree of obstinacy, in hopes of other powers interposing to protect her from absolute dismemberment, will strike her flag before a shot is fired, and yield to all demands of Nicholas for indemnity, security, and every other form of concession."

Mere learning can no more make a great man, than eating, a giant: mental exercise is as requisite in the one case, as physical is indispensable in the other.

Drunk.—It is an honour to their (the Spaniards') laws, that a man loses his testimony who can be proved once to have been drunk.

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the tables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
EZRA ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his T. V. E. R. N. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him. 12

WHITFIELD KERR.
Statesville, Iredell co. N. C. April 14, 1828.

NOTICE.

ALL the notes, judgments and book accounts of the late concern of *Huntington & Wynne*, have been transferred to the subscriber, who has appointed Mr. John H. Hardie his agent. All those who are indebted to said concern, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hardie, who is authorized to make settlement and grant discharges. Longer indulgence need not be expected. 4128

WM. HUNTINGTON.
Salisbury, 15th July, 1828.

Beef! Beef!!

KRIDER & BOWERS respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;

and will offer BEEF at the Market-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains; and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents pr lb. for fore-quarter;
3 1/2 cents " for hind-quarter; or
4 cents " for choice pieces, without neck or flank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. KRIDER & BOWERS.

Salisbury, August 4, 1828. 26

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above. K. & B.

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Munford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

3m37 THOS. CRAIGE,
ROBT. N. CRAIGE,
Administrators.

July 15, 1828.

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.
COURT of Equity, spring term, 1828. In pursuance of a decree of the court of equity, I will expose to public sale, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, a Tract of Land belonging to the heirs of James Neil, dec'd. lying on the waters of Coddle creek, adjoining the lands of John Neil, Robert Neil, Walter Bell, James Weir, and others. Said tract of land is supposed to contain one hundred and thirty acres, and is of excellent quality. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given: bond, with sufficient security, will be required of the purchaser.

ALEX. H. McSEE, c. m. c.
July 27th 1828. 268

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,
of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.
N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, Swain's *essence* Panacea, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.
May 8th, 1828. 13128

To the COTTON Planters.

THE subscriber has been engaged in the manufacture of COTTON GINS, for many years; he has travelled, within a few years, through the states of S. C., Ala., Geor. and Mississippi, for the purpose of improving himself in the principles and construction of these useful machines: from his enlarged experience in this business, he feels some confidence in presenting his claims to the attention of Planters; he feels assured, that by combining the late improvements in Cotton Gins with a recent improvement of his own, he can make Gins pick from a 1-4 to 1-3 faster than the common Gins; and at the same time to run, in a superior manner: these improvements can be put upon the common Gin in an effectual manner, inasmuch as they appertain mostly to the breast of the Gin.

He will repair, or make Gins to order, at a short notice.

For reference as to the plan and execution of his work, he would refer to Jesse Hargrave, of Lexington, Anderson Ellis, of the Jersey Settlement, and Michael Brown, of Salisbury. He has on hand, and for sale, when finished, five or six excellent Gins. 6332

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, August, 1828.

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, Seven Cottons, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to
J. MURPHY, Agent.
Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

Mr. J. Woodworth, Dyer,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place may be short.
July 12th, 1828. 23

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away before Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is Daniel, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. C.
WILKESBORO', May 30, 1828. 19

Taken Up,

ON the 3d of August, and committed to the jail of Cabarrus county, N. C. a negro fellow who says he belongs to a man living in Georgia, by the name of Willis Oston, Hancock county, Sparta (and says he is free), and calls his name George, dark complexioned, 45 years of age, the fingers on his left hand somewhat contracted or drawn inward, occasioned, he says by a stroke on the hand; one of his upper fore-teeth out; 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high: the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.
August 4, 1828. 3129

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Mary, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Dublin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff
May 13, 1828. [240] of Mecklenburg county.

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is Catherine, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mulatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.
Lexington, June 26th, 1828. 21

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of law, spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison, vs. Hezekiah Morrison; petition for divorce. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Hezekiah Morrison, (who it appears to the satisfaction of the court is not an inhabitant of this state,) do make his appearance before the Judge, at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer, plead to issue, or demand, the petitioner will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso. 6429

Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, C. J.

King of France.—A correspondent of the New-York Enquirer, who writes from Paris, under date of May 29, gives a description of some of the Royal family of France, on their visit to the church, to perform religious ceremonies on Easter. He says: "The King came in first, with his chapeau in his hand, bowing very courteously, and smiling to the fat, jolly looking Bishop of Hermopolis, who received him under a canopy, in a sort of purple silk night gown. His majesty is a little, thin, grey-headed old man, with a long Don Quixotte visage, and a stoop in his shoulders. His mouth, which is always partly open, from the falling of the nether lip, gives him the exact expression of what he is in reality said to be, a weak old devotee, exceedingly good-natured and affable, but without one grain of good sense or talent."

The little Duke of Angouleme, quite a dwarf in his figure, followed behind his father, with a large pair of jack-boots over his white pantaloons, swaggering along with a gait so excessively awkward, and so much like a postillion, or sailor, that one could have almost supposed him intoxicated. If the King's visage belongs to the order of the Knight of La Mancha, the little Duke's is the very counterpart of that renowned hero of romance. It is of immeasurable length and tenuity, and out of all proportion to the small sloping cranium which surmounts it, and which might be compared to the barber's basin, which his prototype carried in lieu of a helmet. The King and Dauphin, as the Duke is called, were both in white pantaloons, and plain military, undress coats of blue, and dress swords; and his Majesty had, in addition, two large gold epaulettes, which seemed to sit rather clumsily on his narrow shoulders.

After these two hopeful specimens of the Bourbons, there came in one, in whose fine portly person, and masculine features, I was agreeably disappointed. She is the one Napoleon said (and justly, I should presume, from her towering haughty look, and insolent manner) was the only man in the family, viz: the celebrated Dutchess of Angouleme. She was in purple, with a long train held up most ridiculously by two or three coxcombs, who followed her with her maids of honor. However, any crime or indecency is pardonable, when committed by persons of such exalted rank, august pretensions, and high born privileges. This truth was still more striking, when the Dutchess of Angouleme, as well as the Dutchess of Berri (a pigeon eyed little woman, of less beauty than her sister-in-law) both knelt on all fours in a most indecent posture, on the red cushions placed before the altar for them, and the King and Duke. To give the devil his due, she is a remarkably fine looking and commanding woman.

As for his majesty, Charles X., if it will be any satisfaction for you, I can tell you that he had no gloves on, that he took off his sword with his own hands, that he wears a pair of old horn spectacles, read in an old greasy prayer book, and blows his nose with a common blue silk handkerchief."

Col. Wm. Polk, of Raleigh, was present as an invited guest at a public dinner in Nashville, Tenn. on the 4th ult. One of the toasts on the occasion was:

Our distinguished guest, Col. Wm. Polk: one of the memorable band of Patriots of the Revolution. May he long live to enjoy the blessings won by their valor.

Col. Polk being called on for a toast, gave the following:

Gen. Andrew Jackson: Nature having made him great, he has made himself good; a politician whose integrity never was suspected; a practical jurist and statesman; a chieftain who has received the plaudits of millions: May he, like his great preceptor, Washington, after retiring from the toils of war to domestic life, be called to fill the first office in the gift of a free people.

Iredell Agricultural Society.—The Agricultural Society of Iredell county, met in Statesville on the 4th ult.; the following premiums were awarded:

To Tho's Allison, (Tanner) for the best Colt, between 1 and 3 yrs old, \$5
To the same for the best mare Colt, do. 5
To Absalom Simonton, for the best horse Colt, under 1 year old, 4
To John McKee, for the best mare Colt ditto, 8
To Col. Tho's A. Allison, best bull calf 2
To James Crawford the best Pig, 2
To Elizabeth Boggary, best Cockerpan, 3
To Mrs. John Muskat, best mixed Cloth 3

The People's Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Andrew Jackson.
(OF TENNESSEE.)

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who has filled the measure of his country's glory."
"The recollection of the public relations in which I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.
JAMES MADISON.

"My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard I have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election."
JAMES MONROE.

"General Jackson's services to this nation entitle him to their highest rewards—his whole career has been signalized by the purest intentions, and the most elevated purposes."
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, I never had, I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound respect, and of the utmost kindness."
HENRY CLAY.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong-minded man, and has more of the Roman in him, than any man now living."
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.)
The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights.

(Election is on Thursday, 13th day of November.)

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.
1st Dist... Robert Love, of Haywood county.
2d " Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
3d " Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
4th " John Giles, of Rowan.
5th " Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham.
6th " John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
7th " Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
8th " Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
9th " Josiah Crumley, of Wake.
10th " John Hall, of Warren.
11th " Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
12th " Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
13th " Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
14th " Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
15th " Edw'd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.
Mr. Editor: Those unfriendly to the election of General Jackson to the presidency, have spared no pains, no expense, to defeat his promotion, by circulating reports, purporting to be even official, when they are but base impositions upon the public: such as the stories formerly so much harped upon in the administration papers, respecting the General's violation of the laws, his illegal and cold-blooded murder of the six militia men, the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, &c. All these, however, they have at length been forced to abandon, and have now retreated into their last citadel, denouncing the General because he is not as finished a scholar as Mr. Adams, is not as punctilious as the present incumbent in orthography and punctuation. The letters of Gen. Jackson, when written in haste, show inaccuracies, as do those of Gen. Green, and some others of our revolutionary officers. In the camp, or in the wilderness, a hasty moment is often seized upon to make even an official communication. The writer, under such circumstances, is not very punctilious. In a letter written by General Jackson to Mr. Campbell, his private friend, then a Senator in Congress, he spelt the word *salutem*, without the final *e*; but this is only a *lapsus penna*, for the same word again occurs in the subsequent part of the General's letter, and is correctly spelt. This letter to Campbell, which contains upwards of one hundred closely printed lines, does not exhibit scarcely a dozen inaccuracies. But do not all the General's letters appear sufficiently pointed?

It seems that the President not long since convoked a cabinet meeting, with the view of examining Mr. Clay and the rest of the cabinet upon orthography, knowing full well how anxious they had been to destroy the character of the military chieftain, on the score of his literature, and being apprehensive lest they might thereby commit themselves. As they had never fought the battles of their country, and had therefore no military reputation to recommend them to the people, and mainly rested their claims upon their superior knowledge in orthography and punctuation, it was all-important that they should be well versed therein. The President then informed them, that it was his object to exercise them every morning before office hours, in spelling and punctuation. He requested them to arrange themselves around in order.

Hal, says he, you take the head, and Pottawatamie the foot. I will commence with *Female*, which the chieftain could not spell. (Giving out aloud.)

"Female!"
Hal, [Clay] (spelling.) phe-male, phe-male. No, the next!

Neptune. [Southard] Fe-male, female. The next!

Empty Barrel. [Barbour] Fe-male, female. The next!

Toby. [Watkins] Fe-male, female. No, no; the next!

Pottawatamie. [McKenny] Phe (fe) mail (male) phe-male.

The President, (in great apparent agitation and alarm) "Gentlemen, you have harped much upon the 'six militia men,' and have, to my knowledge, disseminated documents relating to that affair; pray spell the word militia."

Hal. Ma-lis-sha, malis-sha!
President. (much fretted) The next.
Earl. Mi-lis-sha, milis-sha. The next.
Nept. Ma-lis-sha, malis-sha. The next.
Uncle Toby. Me-lis-shee, melis-shee. The next.
Pott. Mi-lee-shee, melis-shee.

Pres. Oh fie! oh fie! Can you then spell the word 'Solemn'?"
Hal. Sole-m, solem! (others spelling at the same time.) sol-lim.
Pres. Order, gentlemen! order! Let me see, Hal, if you cannot spell the word *collusion*; thou shouldst know it, I am sure.
Hal. Col-lu-sion, collusion.
Pres. (In a low tone) Ah, Hal, that's been our ruin: No wonder thou spelt it well.
Ergo. Earl, spell *simulaneity*!

that often occur in diplomacy. Try the words *simulaneity*, *simulaneity*, *simulaneity*.
Earl. Cinc—
Pres. Cinc-que—
Pres. "Bah! enough, enough! I now find myself surrounded by a cabinet and dependents that can neither fight nor spell." The Pottawatamie is said to have left the room, blubbering at the same time, "that although the President knew a great deal of oriental literature, yet he could not spell the names of his two Indians."
E-to-a-gun-ga-ma-mee—The white face.
War-che-run-a-pa—The negro, or black.
There was "Elong and Topuz," for him.
S. R. G.

[We have been requested, by the author, to publish the following communication, which was refused an insertion in the Hillsboro' Recorder, to which paper it was first communicated.]

FOR THE HILLSBORO' RECORDER.
Mr. Editor: You will recollect that in the discussion on the Presidential election last Friday evening, after the adjournment of court, (in which discussion you also participated) it was urged by some of his friends, that Mr. Adams had always been esteemed an unwavering statesman, and that the charge of his having apostatized from the old Federal party, was groundless; at least there was nothing on record that they had observed to substantiate it: Although it was admitted "that he entered the United States Senate with strong predilections for the Federal party." In consequence of this, I have since been at no little pains in procuring such documents as would fix the character of Mr. Adams, as United States Senator, (previous to Dec 1807) in such a manner as to leave no room to quibble. Through the kindness of a friend, I have been favored with a No. of the Boston Centinel, a paper which has always supported Mr. Adams; also, a Washington City paper, containing an extract from the Journal of the United States Senate, for the session of 1103—4. From the commencement of Mr. Adams's Senatorial term, to his vote for the Embargo measure, we are warranted in drawing the conclusion, from the said journal, that he voted with the Federal party on all the leading measures that characterized the parties of that day. It is also known and universally admitted, that during the Session of Congress for 1807—8, Mr. Adams, most unexpectedly, but avowedly, made a complete political somerser from the Federal to the Republican party. At that day, the then Presidential canvass was settled in the midst of the people, between Mr. Madison and Gov. Clinton. Mr. Madison's administration, like that of his predecessors, was to be decidedly republican. Mr. Adams, therefore, found himself cut off from all hope of promotion by the Federal party, for eight years at least, and in all probability forever; it was at this moment, eventually so suspicious to his personal aggrandizement, that this somerser was so adroitly cut.

In the controversy above alluded to, the Jackson party, amongst other objections, advanced the above against Mr. Adams; but the reply was, those charges were gratuitous; nor could they ever give credence to any rumor that went to associate Mr. Adams at any time, with the "high Federal party," that was not properly authenticated. Some of the disputants, however, were frank enough to admit, at the time, that these charges against the present incumbent substantiated, "they would go a great way in diminishing their attachment for Mr. Adams." I hope, therefore, you will be good enough, Mr. Editor, to give the extracts inclosed, as they are authentic, an insertion in the Recorder, for bearing to forestall public opinion by any editorial remarks whatever, and oblige, very respectfully, yours, AN ORANGE VOTER.

July 4th, 1828.

From the Boston Centinel of the 5th Feb. 1803.

"Senator of the United States: Massachusetts.—On Thursday, the choice of a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States, took place: of near twenty names which were placed on the nomination list, the Federal republicans generally appeared to have selected two, both of whom have been the objects of Democratic persecution: The Hon Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of State, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams, late minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. When circumstances place two such men as candidates for the same office, it is not an easy matter to give a preference.

"On the first trial, the whole number of votes was 169, 85 necessary to a choice; Hon. T. Pickering had 67, Hon. J. Q. Adams 10, Hon. T. H. Skinner (the only Republican voted for) 71, N. Tillinghast, Esq. 12, Hon. H. Knox 7, Scattering 2. On the second trial, the votes were 170, 86 necessary to a choice: Mr. Pickering had 79, Mr. Adams 6, Gen. Skinner 71, Mr. Tillinghast 6, General Knox 5. On the third trial, the votes were 171, 86 necessary to a choice; Mr. Pickering had 33, Mr. Adams 56, Gen. Skinner 71, Mr. Tillinghast 10, General Knox 1. On the fourth trial, the votes were 171, 86 necessary to a choice; Mr. Pickering had 6 votes, Mr. Adams 86, Gen. Skinner 70, and Mr. Tillinghast 9. The Hon. John Quincy Adams was, therefore, declared to be chosen on the part of

consequence. The senate have assigned Tuesday next, 12 o'clock, for coming to a choice on their part."

It will be seen that the Centinel not only claims Mr. Adams as a Federalist of the strictest sect, but asserts that General Skinner was the only Democrat voted for. This vote is worthy further of note: It will be seen that Gen. Skinner received, on the first, second, and third trials, 71; and the fourth, 70; proving that the Democratic vote was finally given against Mr. Adams. Whilst Mr. Adams received, on the first trial, 10 votes; on the second trial, 6 votes; on the third trial, 56 votes; and on the fourth trial, 86 votes. By a comparison of the votes on the several trials, it will be found that Mr. Adams's election was secured by an arrangement with Mr. Pickering's friends. On the third trial Mr. Pickering had 33 votes, and Mr. Adams 56; on the fourth trial, Mr. Adams had 86, and Mr. Pickering 6 votes.

We will next turn upon Mr. Adams's vote whilst Senator in Congress. It is well known to those familiar with Mr. Jefferson's administration, that there was a violent party organized against it, to wit: the Federal party. On the 26th October, 1803, "the bill to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories (Louisiana) ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803, and for other purposes," was acted upon. On the vote being taken, it was found that the following gentlemen voted in the negative: Nays—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, and Tracy: Journal of the senate, vol. 3, page 503.

On the 31st October, 1803, we find Mr. Adams voted against the following resolution: Resolved, that the Senate is penetrated with a full sense of the merit and patriotism of the late Samuel Adams and Edmund Pendleton, deceased, and that the members thereof do wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the national gratitude and reverence towards the memory of those illustrious patriots." Nays—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Bradley, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, John Tracy, and Wells: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 305.

On the 29th Nov. 1803, he voted in favor of filling the blank number of persons from whom the house should select a President and Vice President of the United States, in case the electoral colleges should not make a choice, with the word *five*, as follows: Yeas—John Quincy Adams, Bailey, Butler, Condict, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White, and Wright.

On the same day, he voted against filling the blank with the number *three*, as it now stands in the constitution; the vote was as follows: Nays—John Quincy Adams, Butler, Condict, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, and White.

On the 1st of December, he voted against the adoption of the amendment of the constitution, as it was afterwards sanctioned by the United States, and stands at the present time; those who voted against it, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Butler, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, pages 317 and 319.

On 31st January, 1804, he voted against an amendment of the bill to give effect to the laws of the United States in the territory of Louisiana: those who voted against the amendment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Olcott, and Plumer: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 303.

On the 14th January, 1804, he voted against amending the bill to give effect to the laws of the United States within the territory of Louisiana, by striking out the words "giving effect to the laws of the United States," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words, "laying and collecting duties or imposts and tonnage:" those who voted in opposition, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Plumer, and Wells: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 350.

On the 18th February, 1804, he voted against the final passage of the bill "dividing Louisiana into two territories, and making provision for the temporary government thereof." The members who voted against the bill were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Plumer, and Stone: Jour. senate, vol. 3, p. 360.

On the 20th February, 1804, he voted in favor of correcting the Journal of the 18th, and to expunge therefrom the following words, to wit: "Mr. Logan (of Pennsylvania) notified the senate, that he should, on Monday next, ask leave to bring in a bill laying a duty on stores imported into the United States: Those who voted in favor of the correction, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Baldwin, Bradley, Plumer, and Tracy—21 voted against it: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 360.

On the 2d March, 1804, he voted in favor of the following resolution, which was submitted on the 4th January preceding, by himself: Resolved, that any senator of the United States, having previously acted and voted as a member of the House of Representatives, on a question of impeachment, is thereby disqualified to sit and act in the same case as a member of the senate, sitting in a court

favor of the impeachment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Hillhouse, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, Wells, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 369.

On the 13th March, 1804, he voted against the bill empowering commissioners "to explore and designate the most eligible route for a turnpike road, to lead from Port Cumberland, on the Potomac, to Wheeling, on the Ohio:" Those who voted against the amendment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Armstrong, Baldwin, Bradley, Ellery, Hillhouse, Jas. Jackson, Logan, McLay, Nicholas, Olcott, Plumer, John Smith (of N. Y.) Venable, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 375.

On the 19th March, 1804, he voted against the following amendment to the bill, entitled "and act to alter and establish certain post roads:" "And be it further enacted, that two post roads shall be laid out, under the inspection of commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, one to lead from Tellico block-house, in the State of Tennessee, and the other from Jackson court-house, in the State of Georgia, by routes the most eligible, and as nearly direct as the nature of the ground will admit, to New Orleans: Those who voted against the amendment, were, Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Bradley, Hillhouse, Logan, Olcott, Pickering, Plumer, Israel Smith, Tracy, and White: Jour. senate, vol. 3, page 383.

From the extracts given above, it will be conclusive, that Mr. Adams was a Federalist of the strictest sect, in the early part of Mr. Jefferson's administration; and I am apprehensive from some of his official errors and sins, that he has never been politically regenerated; never converted to the Republican faith.

Auctions.—The Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the Merchants of New York, has addressed a letter to the Editors of the South Carolina State Gazette, in relation to the late proceedings at Columbia, in reference to the Auction System: in which he says, that the mercantile community esteem the present as a struggle for existence; and feel it to be of vastly more importance than the fate of the Presidential election. He likewise says, that there is nothing political contained in the elements of opposition to it; men, "of all parties" uniting in: in addition to which, he asserts, there will be this question, by way of test propounded to every candidate for the next Congress—"Are you determined to support an Auction Duty Bill?"—And the assurance is further added, that it has no connection with the Tariff policy; and the fact assumed is grounded upon this, that the Memorial praying for the taxation of Auctions, comes from the City of New York, whose interest is, and whose votes in the National Legislature were opposed to a scheme, whose gradual tendency is to reduce many important interests of our common country to a regular dependence upon one not so important.

He then proceeds: Do the South Carolinians know that their states sovereignty is constantly violated, by the operation of the Auction System. With what propriety are they charged 1 1/2 per cent State duty, on every bale of cotton and pound of Rice sold here at auction, while the manufacturer, who has purchased his cotton and made it into cloth, sells it free of duty? They have not certainly, seen this in its true light, or they would not have acted thus hastily—and as to the oft repeated delusion that goods are sold cheaper at auction than at private sale, we deny it entirely. There are many Auctioneers in the provincial towns, who are the owners of the greater part of the goods they sell, and who regularly visit New York to make their purchases, and then sell them out at a profit by public sale. We desire that the next Congress shall send for persons and papers to testify on the subject, and hope that some of our Auctioneers will be cited.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c. as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods: their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line: which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. (All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.)

July 3d, 1828.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 19, 1828.

ELECTION RETURNS.

On Thursday last, the 14th inst. the election for members of the legislature, took place throughout this State. Below we have given such returns as have come to hand:

Rowan.—John Scott, senate; Hamilton C. Jones, and John Clement, commons.

STATE OF THE POLLS.		
Jones.	Clement.	Kilpatrick.
Salisbury, . . . 454	202	194
Mocksville, . . 308	243	123
Brickhouse's, . . 101	44	61
Tulston, 79	55	40
Neely's, 91	90	66
Morgan's, . . . 84	64	3
Haden's, 43	15	3
Thompson's Mill 74	47	106
1234	760	605

Town of Salisbury.—Charles Fisher, without opposition.

Cabarrus.—Lawson H. Alexander, senate; John C. Barnhart, William McLean, commons. State of the poll: Alexander 326, Alphonso Alexander (Adams candidate) 136, for the senate; Barnhart 440, McLean 342, Geo. Ury 313, W. S. Allison 216, W. Allen 169.

Fredell.—Abner Franklin, senate; Richard Allison, Joseph M. Bogle, commons.

Davidson.—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Hampton, Absalom Williams, commons. State of the poll: Smith 402, Ward 325, for the senate; Hampton 546, Williams 470, Wm. W. Wiseman 481, (others not heard from.)

Mecklenburg.—William Davidson, senate; William J. Alexander, and Joseph Blackwood, commons.

State of the polls: Davidson 501, General McLeary 489, for the senate; Alexander 1223, Blackwood 603, John Ingram 556, D. A. Caldwell 433.

Currituck.—Samuel Salyear, senate; Enoch Ball, Benjamin Simmons, commons.

Pitt.—John Joiner, senate; Marshal Dickerson, commons.

Granville.—Thomas T. Hunt, senate; Robert Potter, and James Wyche, commons.

Bertie.—George O. Askew, senate; William Watford, and William Whoon, commons.

Craven.—Rich'd D. Spaight, senate; Charles J. Nelson, John M. Bryan, commons.

Town of Newbern.—William Gaston.

Montgomery.—Edmund Deberry, senate; Reuben Kendall, James Lilev commons.

Anson.—Clement Marshall, senate; John Smith, commons.

Richmond.—Trvram McFarland, senate; Nathan Gibson, Neill Nicholson, commons.

Robeson.—Archibald McEachen, senate; Malcolm Purcell, Warren Alford, commons.

Cumberland.—Archibald W. Diernand, senate; Joseph Hodges, commons.

Town of Fayetteville.—John D. Eccles.

Tale College.—A very serious disturbance took place in this institution on the 2d inst. The scholars becoming dissatisfied with their fare at commons, and the professors rigidly enforcing the laws of the institution, 144 of the students withdrew in a body from the College.

Pianos.—Mr. Wesley Whitaker, of Raleigh, has manufactured a piano, of a new construction, which is handsomely finished, and the tone is full and agreeable. This improvement is the fruit of great perseverance and ingenuity, and may be considered a triumph of mechanical science. It is hoped he may be patronized, especially by those who wish to encourage native skill and enterprise. He sells his pianos for half the price of imported ones.

Attorney General.—There were three ballots by the Council, before a choice was effected: On the first ballot, Mangum had 2, Manly 1, Jones 1, Blume 1; on the second ballot, same result; on the 3d, Jones had 3, Mangum 1, Manly 1.

Table Beer.—The following ingredients make a palatable and healthy table beer: take 3 lbs. sugar or molasses, 1 gallon wheat bran, and 5 ozs. hops; put them into 4 gals. water, boil it three quarters of an hour, strain the liquor through a sieve, put it in a cool place a short time, then into a cask, and add six gals. of cold water, and put in half a pint of yeast. After it works, it will be an excellent beverage, better than whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, cider, or ale.

The President of the United States left Washington on the 5th inst. on a visit to Massachusetts—in order to expedite, no doubt, the building of his marble mansion at Quincy, that it may be ready for the reception of his family in March next, when his lease of the marble house in Washington will expire, "as we understand."

Louisiana.—As we stated in our last, the Adams people have no great cause to "huzzah for Louisiana"; yet the late elections in that State do not, as we see, afford that party any real cause of rejoicing; the representation in Congress stands as it did before, one for Jackson and two for Adams. Mr. Overton having beaten Mr. Brent by a considerable majority, while Mr. Gurley has succeeded over Mr. Saunders by only 43 votes. A majority of the members elected to the legislature this year, are Jackson men; and although the Adams candidate for Governor will probably be elected, by means of these being three other candidates, yet these elections show a considerable Jackson gain since last year. Upon the whole, we now have stronger hopes of Jackson's receiving the electoral vote of Louisiana, than ever. We have always looked upon that State, with her mongrel population of "black spirits and white," as a debatable ground; but the result of the late elections inspires us with new hopes that she will be found on the side of Jackson and her country, at the Presidential election in the fall.

Philadelphia Library.—The late Wm. Mackenzie, made, in his will, a bequest to the Philadelphia Library, of 1500 volumes of Books, to be selected by the directors of the Library.

The production of "a friend to his country" on "the practice of dancing," shall be attended to very shortly; as also the favors of other correspondents, which have been delayed from no cause but the crowded state of our columns.

was stated in our last was raging so violently at New-Orleans, turns out to have been the new disease called the Dengue fever. It has, in no one instance, proved fatal; although it is accompanied by excruciating pains. The first we hear of the disease, is at Vera Cruz, South America; from thence it spread into most of the West India Islands; it came from Havana to New-Orleans, and from thence to most of the cities and towns along the seaboard in the United States. It is said to be as infectious as the small pox, or measles. It readily yields to mild remedies; as soon as a perspiration is produced the patient is in a fair way of recovery.

Domestic Beer, Porter, &c.—Hyder Davie, Esq. son of the distinguished Gen. Davie, once Minister to France, has established an extensive Brewery in Chester district, South Carolina; and has sowed the greater part of his plantation (on which he employs 30 slaves) in barley, to make malt. He will be able to supply the south with Beer, of an excellent quality, much lower than it can be imported from Europe, or brought from the North.

We will take this occasion to mention, that a highly respectable and enterprising gentleman of Salisbury, fitted up a Brewery here about a year since; and was in the "full tide of successful experiment," when lately his principal workman, an experienced brewer, died, and the operations of the brewery had consequently to be suspended for a time. The Beer and Porter produced at this establishment, was superior to any liquor of the kind ever manufactured in this part of the country; it was getting to be generally used by our citizens, and promised to have a salutary tendency to check the excessive use of ardent spirits, and save many of our young men from the lamentable consequences of drunkenness, and some of the old ones from bankruptcy and ruin, and their families from poverty and wretchedness.

Presidency in N. Carolina.—A correspondent informs us, that he has been at the trouble of putting down in a note-book, every well-authenticated vote on the Presidency, which has taken place in this State, and been made public, since the spring of this year; and finds the result to be as follows:

Jackson.	Adams.	neutral.
6086	794	6

On the above we would take the liberty of remarking, that there have come to our knowledge, balloting not taken into the above estimate, which would swell the aggregate for Jackson to about 6,800, that for Adams to about 900, and the neutrals to about 80: which shows a disparity of seven to one, in favor of him who is now (as Washington was when living) first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. This is better than is even claimed by the friends of Jackson.

Gen. Jackson in N. Carolina.—We have frequently heard the question asked, "In what part of North Carolina was Jackson first publicly recommended for the Presidency?" We are aware that there are conflicting claims to this honor; consequently we have been at some pains, as well for our own satisfaction as for the benefit of our readers, in searching files of papers, making inquiries, &c., to satisfy them and ourselves on that point: the result of our investigation is a well grounded conviction, that the first public recommendation, in North Carolina, of the Hero of Orleans for the Presidency, was at Shaw's in Orange county, on the 6th day of March, 1824; and that the patriotic and spirited preamble and resolutions adopted at that meeting, were drawn up by Doct. James A. Craig. We have claimed for the Western Carolinian, the credit of being the first newspaper in North Carolina, that zealously espoused the cause of the General, and thus far the "Star," which is the only paper that can possibly dispute the honor with us, has not demurred to our claim: We shall therefore only yield the palm to Dr. Craig and the meeting at Shaw's, and esteem ourselves (and we claim, as a matter of right, that the public will hold us in the same estimation) as second best among the supporters of that illustrious benefactor of our country, the patriot Hero ANDREW JACKSON.

An anonymous scribbler, in the Adams paper of week before last, modestly takes it upon himself to speak in the name of the "Citizens of Charlotte," in relation to an article of ours on the subject of the 4th of July dinner in that town. This writer, from the fact of his skulking behind a screen, remaining bushed, is in common complaisance, entitled to any notice from us; nor should we have condescended even to allude to his production, but that we are unwilling his palpable perversion of our remarks should go forth unexposed; and the author, let him be ever so contemptible, escape a warning of the censure to which he has exposed himself, and from which he is shielded by his non-identity. Nothing, indeed, but a desire to disabuse those citizens of Charlotte (if any such there be) who may have, peradventure, been led to give an ear to the false charge against us, that we "purposely intended to create an opinion in the public mind, derogatory to the social character of their town," could have induced us to bestow a moment's attention on a writer who has not the manliness nor moral courage to show himself, but, dastard like, skulks behind an anonymous signature, for the double purpose of insuring personal security to himself, and of witnessing the effect of his slander without bearing the odium of propagating it. Indeed, were we to suffer ourselves to be diverted from the straight-forward course of our duty, by every yelp with which we are assailed from the bipeds about the kennels of our political opponents, we should richly deserve to be branded as a

"For knaves to work with, called a dog."

It will be sufficient for us, then, to assure the citizens of Charlotte, that, in publishing the article in question, it was as foreign from our intention to induce, as it was from our desire to give currency to, a belief that they were so un-social, so split up by feuds, and torn by faction, as to be unwilling to unite in celebrating the anniversary of the birth-day of the liberties of their country. We were too well apprised of the chivalric and patriotic character of the citizens of our sister town, to harbor for a moment so unneighborly and uncharitable a sentiment; and no one but a carping hypocrite, would have thought of torturing the language of our paragraph into a calumny on the inhabitants of Charlotte! Our article was induced by, and the language in it used with particular reference to, the bust made in the Adams paper, that six-sevenths of the company at the dinner were Adams men; (and what else can be made of it, than that it was an "Adams dinner," ergo, that it was emphatically an Adams affair! but we did not say it was got up as a party dinner.)

imports were heavy, while the sales were comparatively light. The Russians had crossed the Danube, with very slight resistance from the Turks; and an invitation from the Porte has been forwarded to the English and French Ambassadors, inviting them to proceed immediately to the Turkish capital, to treat for peace. Portugal appears to be in a wretched situation. The Conde d'Assaca, sent by Don Miguel, as an Ambassador to England, had arrived in London—but he had been given to understand that no communication could be held either with him or his master, in the present posture of affairs.

The affairs of India, and its multifarious interests and concerns, are beginning to agitate the British Parliament and people—the course to be adopted for the future government of that great country, inhabited by perhaps 80,000,000 of people, when the present impolitic and barbarous system shall have reached its neutral end, is a subject of the most serious consideration.

Mr. Hume appears to be indefatigable in his endeavors to induce Parliament to abolish imprisonment for debt in England. From the foreign papers by the last arrivals, it appears to be very probable that France is disposed to make some movements of an offensive or defensive character. The speech of the Duke Decares is adverted to in a Glasgow paper of June 21, as evidence of some hostile measures. There is an unusual activity at this moment in the naval department of France; and we have seen it stated, previous to these last arrivals, that some armaments were on the point of being fitted out. Any warlike movement on the part of France would not fail to give a similar aspect to the measures of Great Britain.

National Jour.

We perceive, by the late Charleston papers, that there have been two deaths in that city by the Dengue fever. These, we presume, are the only instances of its fatal termination. Considerable excitement was lately occasioned at Washington, in this State, in consequence of the communication of some circumstances calculated to excite a suspicion that some violence was meditated by the slaves against the whites.

Epigram.

To Sulphur Springs hot Harry flies, Blinded of fire and fury— Be quiet, Hal, the doctor cries— The fourth-of-March will cure ye.

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"The friends of Gen. Jackson in other States confidently calculate upon 3 or 4 votes in Maine, and consider one as certain. In proof of their assertions, they bring forward the facts that the President and a majority of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a large minority of the House, the Governor of the State, both of the Senators and two of the Representatives in Congress, and other public officers, are in favor of the election of General Jackson. What can the friends of the administration say? They cannot deny that these things are so; for it has become so notorious that they are. And thus almost the whole political influence of Maine abroad is thrown into the scale of Gen. Jackson."

After this confession, is it too sanguine for the Jackson men to expect a few votes from the State of Maine? Noah.

Death of Dugald Stewart.—The Edinburgh Evening Post announces the death of this distinguished philosopher. He has left a name that must endure as long as English literature is cultivated.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, August 6.—Cotton, 9 to 9 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 a 30; United States bank notes, 64 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per cent. pre.

Charleston, Aug. 9.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; sugar, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; whiskey, 8 to 9; molasses, 3 to 3 1/2 cents; North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 24 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

Petersburg, August 8.—Cotton, 9 to 11; tobacco, 82 50 a 7 1/2—refused, 14 a 15 1/2; corn, 14 a 15; bacon, 6 a 8; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 34 a 35; peach 45 a 74 cents; North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 24 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

New-York, Aug. 8.—Cotton: the sales, from the 3d to 5th inclusive, amount to about 700 bales—comprising 600 Uplands and Albanas at 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 cents, the principal part Uplands at 11 cents, and 100 New Orleans at 10 1/2 and 11 1/2 cents.

Liverpool Market, June 24.—The sales of cotton, on the 21st and 23d, were estimated at 1200 bags each day. To-day the demand has been extremely limited, and the sales only 500 bags. No change in price.

Camden, Aug. 2.—Cotton, middling to fair, 84 to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

Latest.—By the arrival of the ship Mary Catherine, at Charleston from Liverpool, Liverpool papers to the 27th, and London to the 26th, have been received. We extract a few articles from the Courier.

We are sorry to find that the Cotton Market had declined at Liverpool—the

imports were heavy, while the sales were comparatively light.

The Russians had crossed the Danube, with very slight resistance from the Turks; and an invitation from the Porte has been forwarded to the English and French Ambassadors, inviting them to proceed immediately to the Turkish capital, to treat for peace.

Portugal appears to be in a wretched situation. The Conde d'Assaca, sent by Don Miguel, as an Ambassador to England, had arrived in London—but he had been given to understand that no communication could be held either with him or his master, in the present posture of affairs.

The affairs of India, and its multifarious interests and concerns, are beginning to agitate the British Parliament and people—the course to be adopted for the future government of that great country, inhabited by perhaps 80,000,000 of people, when the present impolitic and barbarous system shall have reached its neutral end, is a subject of the most serious consideration.

Mr. Hume appears to be indefatigable in his endeavors to induce Parliament to abolish imprisonment for debt in England.

From the foreign papers by the last arrivals, it appears to be very probable that France is disposed to make some movements of an offensive or defensive character. The speech of the Duke Decares is adverted to in a Glasgow paper of June 21, as evidence of some hostile measures. There is an unusual activity at this moment in the naval department of France; and we have seen it stated, previous to these last arrivals, that some armaments were on the point of being fitted out. Any warlike movement on the part of France would not fail to give a similar aspect to the measures of Great Britain.

National Jour.

We perceive, by the late Charleston papers, that there have been two deaths in that city by the Dengue fever. These, we presume, are the only instances of its fatal termination. Considerable excitement was lately occasioned at Washington, in this State, in consequence of the communication of some circumstances calculated to excite a suspicion that some violence was meditated by the slaves against the whites.

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Married, In this county, on Thursday, 7th inst. by Jno. Scott, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Beaver to Miss Mary Croner.

DEED. In Montgomery county, on the night of the 23d ult. Mrs. Wm. TRAUBER, the wife of Mr. William H. Trauber. This young lady had been married but about five months. After two days' indisposition, on Wednesday night, she fell on a couch in an attempt to rise, and without warning to her husband, she expired. They did so, and at 12 o'clock it was found that her spirit had winged its way to another, and it is hardly hoped, a better habitation. What a striking instance of the fleeting nature of human joys and life!

Of a short but severe attack of bilious fever, Mrs. Sarah B. Kollock, wife of the Rev. S. K. Kollock, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Norfolk, Virginia. She had scarcely attained the meridian of life, when she was summoned before the throne of that Being, in whose worship it was her sacred duty and constant delight to engage. To enlodge the dead is too common, and many, who while living, were in no wise eminent for piety or virtue, are too often extolled, when dead, as models for the imitation of those who survive them. Yet if it were thought needful to record the Christian grace and social virtues of her whose loss we now lament, how quickly would they be attested by the persons of various sects and persuasions, who united in performing the last sad tribute of friendship at her grave. But it would be superfluous to the living, for they knew them; it would be useless to the dead, for she has the higher and nobler reward of a well spent life.

CASTOR OIL.

A FULL supply of the above article is just received and for sale at reduced prices by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury August 18th, 1828. 6133

D. G. MacRae, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA. OFFERS his services to the public. He has a large and convenient Ware-House for the storage of Cotton. August 15th, 1828. 3130

Pannel Gig, and Jersey Wagon.

FOR sale, a first rate Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon; they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at the subscriber's coach and gig manufactory, one door east of the jail, on Main street. NATHAN BROWN. Salisbury, August 8th, 1828. 28

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's son, while in Salisbury, on the day of Election, a GRAY MARE, about 7 years old, tolerably large, has a hard lump on one of her fore feet, caused by a kick, with a switch tail, and very thin mane. She had on her a tolerably good saddle, and bridle. Whoever will give information of said mare, to the subscriber, living 7 miles from Salisbury, near the Concord road, or to the printer hereof, shall be reasonably rewarded. HENRY DOWLAND. August 16th, 1828. 2129

STRAY.

ESCAPED and strayed away from the subscriber, the 27th last month, a bright sorrel MARE, six years old, with a blaze in her face, and is about 14 hands high. Any information of said stray, forwarded him to Concord by mail, or otherwise, would be thankfully received. Mr. David Storke, in Concord, will receive any verbal account for me, respecting said stray. PARMENIO RODGERS. Cabarrus Co. N. C. 19th Aug. 1828. 2129

Land for Sale.

203 ACRES of fine Wood Land, belonging to Miss Lavina Howard, within five miles of Salisbury, on the great road leading to Wilkesborough, adjoining Benjamin Howard, George Thompson and others, is now offered for sale on very reasonable terms. From its proximity to town, its fine soil, excellent timber, &c. this land must be desirable to those wishing to purchase. Payments will be made easy. For part of the price, a note negotiable in Bank will be taken; for the balance, a long credit will be given: For further particulars, inquire of BENJ. HOWARD. August 14, 1828. 2129

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. RICHARD COCHRAN.

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendence and control of his

Father and Mother.

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished. He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For Boarders or Travellers who wish to be restored, there is a House detached from the Hotel not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A Bathing House is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice. R. C. July 31. 4631

A CARD.

DOCTOR B. L. BEALL.

BEES leave to inform his friends, that he has declined locating in Lexington, and has taken the office of the late Dr. Moore, in Jersey Settlement; where he can be found, by those who wish his professional services, prepared and willing to accommodate them. August 8, 1828. 3129

WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 19

United States Laws,

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

NO. XXXIV.

An Act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line, dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be, and he is hereby, authorized, in conjunction with the constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana, to cause to be run, and distinctly marked, the line dividing the Territory of Arkansas from the State of Louisiana; commencing on the right bank of the Mississippi river, at latitude thirty-three degrees North, and running due West on that parallel of latitude, to where a line running due North from latitude thirty-two degrees North, on the Sabine river, will intersect the same. And, for that purpose, he is hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner, or Surveyor, or both, as in his opinion may be necessary; Provided, The compensation to be allowed to the person or persons, so to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall not exceed in amount the compensation allowed by the Government of Louisiana to the person or persons appointed, on its part, for the same object.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, with such as have been or shall be appointed for the same purpose, on the part of the State of Louisiana, after they, in conjunction, shall have run, and distinctly marked said line, shall make two fair drafts, or maps thereof, both of which shall be certified by them, and one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the United States, and the other delivered to the Governor of Louisiana.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 13 May, 1828.

NO. XXXV.

An Act concerning the Orphan's Court of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the regular monthly sessions of the Orphan's Court of Alexandria county, in the District aforesaid, as now authorized by law, that the Judge of the aforesaid Court be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, to hold extra sessions thereof, whenever the public interest may require it.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the per diem allowance of six dollars, as now established by law, that he be allowed a fixed salary of five hundred dollars per annum, payable in the same manner as heretofore the per diem allowance has been, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this law shall be in force from and after the passing of the same.

Approved: 19 May, 1828.

NO. XXXVI.

An Act to reduce the duty on Greek and Latin Books, printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," passed 22nd of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, shall not be construed to impose upon Books printed in Greek and Latin, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the Port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, a higher duty than four cents per volume.

Approved: 19 May, 1828.

NO. XXXVII.

An Act to continue the Mint at the City of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint, approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force and operation, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States, to the provisions of the ninth section of the act, passed the second of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," the brass troy pound weight procured by the Minister of the United States, at London, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Director thereof, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the

United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure, and safely to keep, a series of standard weights, corresponding to the aforesaid troy pound, consisting of an one pound weight, and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds; and that the troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of the Mint shall be regulated according to the above standards, at least once in every year, under his inspection; and their accuracy tested annually in the presence of the Assay Commissioners, on the day of the annual assay.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, is found to require the operation of the test, the expense of the materials employed in the process, together with a reasonable allowance for the wastage necessarily arising therefrom, to be determined by the Melter and Refiner of the Mint, with the approbation of the Director, shall be retained from such deposit, and accounted for by the Treasurer of the Mint to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, when silver bullion, brought to the Mint for coinage, shall be found to contain a proportion of gold, the separation thereof shall be effected at the expense of the party interested therein: Provided, nevertheless, That, when the proportion of gold is such that it cannot be separated advantageously, it shall be lawful, with the consent of the owner, or, in his absence, at the discretion of the Director, to coin the same as an ordinary deposit of silver.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Director of the Mint may employ the requisite number of Clerks, at a compensation not exceeding in the whole sum of seventeen hundred dollars, and such number of workmen and assistants as the business of the Mint shall, from time to time, require.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Director of the Mint to receive, and cause to be assayed, bullion not intended for coinage, and to cause certificates to be given of the fineness thereof, by such officer as he shall designate for that purpose, at such rates of charge, to be paid by the owner of said bullion, and under such regulations, as the said Director may, from time to time, establish.

Approved: 19 May, 1828.

NO. XXXVIII.

An Act further to regulate processes in the Courts of the United States.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the forms of mesne process, except the style, and the forms and modes of proceeding in suits in the Courts of the United States, held in those States admitted into the Union since the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in those of common law, shall be the same in each of said States, respectively, as are now used in the highest Court of original and general jurisdiction of the same, in proceedings in equity, according to the principles, rules, and usages, which belong to Courts of equity, and in those of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, according to the principles, rules and usages, which belong to courts of admiralty, as contra-distinguished from courts of common law, except so far as may have been otherwise provided for by acts of Congress; subject, however, to such alterations and additions, as the said Courts of the United States respectively shall, in their discretion, deem expedient or to such regulations as the Supreme Court of the United States shall think proper, from time to time, by rules, to prescribe any circuit or district court concerning the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in any one of the United States, where judgments are a lien upon the property of the defendant, and where, by the laws of such State, defendants are entitled in the courts thereof, to an imparlance of one term or more, defendants, in actions in the courts of the United States, holden in such State, shall be entitled to an imparlance of one term.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That writs of execution and other final process issued on judgments and decrees, rendered in any of the courts of the U. S., and the proceedings thereupon shall be the same, except their style, in each State, respectively, as are now used in the courts of such State, saving to the courts of the United States in those States in which there are not courts of equity, with the ordinary equity jurisdiction, the power of prescribing the mode of executing their decrees in equity by rules of court: Provided, however, that it shall be in the power of the courts, if they see fit in their discretion, by rules of court, so far to alter final process in the courts as to conform the same to change which may be adopted by the Legislatures of their respective States for the state courts.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend to any court of the Uni-

ted States now established, or which may hereafter be established, in the State of Louisiana.

Approved: 19 May, 1828.

NO. XXXIX.

An Act to authorize the building of Light-houses, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide, by contract, for building Light-houses and Light-vessels, and erecting Beacons, and placing Buoys, on the following sites and shoals, to wit:

In the State of Maine, a Light-house at Dice's head.

In the State of Massachusetts, a Light-house on Nobsque Point; one on the Point of Flats, at the entrance of Edgartown Harbor; a Light-house on Dumpling rock, south of the mouth of Aponegonset river.

In the State of Rhode Island, a Light-house on Nayat Point; and two Pyramids or Spindles, to wit: one on a reef of rocks, under water, opposite to Pawtuxet, and one on a reef of rocks, opposite the Punham Rock, in the northern part of Narraganset Bay.

In the State of Connecticut, a Beacon light on or near the Spindle Rock, at the mouth of Black Rock harbor.

In the State of New York, two small Light-houses, to wit: one on the Bats, two miles north of Kinder Hook, upper landing, called the Drowned Lands, and one on the point of the islands on the west side of the channel, opposite the lower landing. A Light-house at a proper site, at or near Portland, on Lake Erie.

In the State of Maryland, two Light-houses: one on Little Watt's Island, at the southeastern extremity of Tangier Sound; and the other on Clay Island, at the northernmost extremity of the same Sound; and a Beacon light, or small Light-house on Point Lookout, in the Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of Virginia, a Light-house on Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac, in the Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of North Carolina, a Light-vessel, to be substituted for the Light-house, heretofore directed to be built at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of Neuse River; A Beacon-light, or small Light-house, at a proper site on Pamptico Point; and one at the south entrance of Roanoke Marshes.

In the State of Alabama, a Light-house at or near Choctaw Point, in Mobile Bay; and an Iron Spindle on Sand Island, on the outer bar of Mobile Bay.

In the Territory of Michigan, two Light-houses; one at Otter Creek Point, at the head of Lake Erie, and the other on the Island of Bois Blanc, near Michilimackinac.

In the Territory of Florida, a Light-house at the mouth of St. John's river.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be appropriated and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, viz:

For building a Light-house on Dice's Head, five thousand dollars; For the Light-house on Nobsque Point, three thousand dollars; and for the Pier and Light-house at the entrance of Edgartown harbor, five thousand five hundred dollars; For a Light-house on Dumpling Rock, four thousand dollars; For a Light-house on Nayat Point, three thousand five hundred dollars; and for two Pyramids or Spindles, in Narraganset Bay, two thousand dollars; For a Beacon-light on or near Spindle Rock, at the mouth of Black Rock harbor, six thousand two hundred dollars; For two small Light-houses in Hudson river, eight thousand dollars; For a Light-house at or near Portland, on Lake Erie, five thousand dollars; one thousand dollars for removing obstructions in order to make the light of the Light-house at the mouth of Genesee river, on Lake Ontario, visible at a distance; For erecting a Tower and placing a Bell thereon with machinery, near the Light-house on Pool's Island, Chesapeake Bay, two thousand eight hundred dollars; For the Light-house on Little Watt's Island, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for that on Clay Island, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for a Beacon-light, or small Light-house, on Point Look Out, four thousand five hundred dollars; For the Light-house, on Smith's Point, seven thousand five hundred dollars; For a Beacon light, or light-house, on Pamptico Point, five thousand dollars; and for one at the entrance of Roanoke Marshes, five thousand dollars; For a light vessel, to be placed at or near the Point of Marsh Shoal, at or near the mouth of Neuse River, six thousand five hundred dollars; this sum to be in addition to the sum already appropriated for building a light-house at the Point of Marsh, at the mouth of the said river, for which light-house the light vessel is substituted; For a light-house at Otter Creek Point, five thousand dollars; For one on Bois Blanc, five thousand dollars; For one at St. John's River, six thousand five hundred dollars; and for one on Choctaw Point, six thousand five hundred dollars; For placing four buoys in Hudson River, on the following sites: One

on a reef of rocks opposite Van Wees Point; one on a reef of rocks north of Constitution Point; one on a reef of rocks, the south point of Conner's Hook Island; and one on a wreck of a vessel sunk in Haverstraw Bay, three hundred dollars; For placing two Buoys near the channel, to the eastward of the Pea Patch, in the river Delaware, viz: one on the north-east point of the Pea Patch, and one on a small shoal in the passage, four hundred dollars; For Spindles or Monuments, and Buoys, to render the navigation of Kennebec bay and river safe, fifteen hundred dollars; For placing a buoy Killpond bar, in Buzzard's bay, sixty dollars; For placing twenty buoys, at proper sites, on the river Teche, in the State of Louisiana, two thousand six hundred dollars; For an Iron Spindle, on Sand Island, on the bar of Mobile Bay, six hundred dollars; For five buoys, in the channel, between Key West and the Islands to the westward of it and the main, leading from the Gulf Stream to the Bay of Mexico, seven hundred dollars; For two buoys at the mouth of St. John's river, territory of Florida, one hundred and sixty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Secretary be empowered as aforesaid, and that the following sums be appropriated and paid as aforesaid, for the purposes hereafter designated, viz:

To build a light-house, at a proper site, near St. Marks Harbour, in Florida, the sum of six thousand dollars; To build a light-house on a ledge of rocks, called the Whale's Back, in the harbor of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, eight thousand dollars, in addition to a former appropriation for that object; To build a light-house near the mouth of Duck Creek, adjoining Delaware Bay, the sum of four thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to regulate and fix the salaries of the respective Keepers of light-houses, in such manner as he shall deem just and proper: Provided, The whole sum allowed shall not exceed an average of four hundred dollars to each Keeper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, to pay the salaries to the several Keepers of the light-houses within the United States; to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in conformity to the authority in him vested by the third section of this act.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding, in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House, where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

In Equity: John Huson, S. Huson, and Mortimer Huson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyl, vs. John Friddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinzie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complaint, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. JNO. D. HOKE, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, June term, 1828. John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley: Original attachment, levied on one kettle, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Edmund Beazley, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held in Germantown, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

M. H. MOORE, c. c.

PRICE ADV. 82. By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers, for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE, Cabarrus county, May 23, 1828.

PONTAY.

THE DAISY.

Not works on words in phalanx deep,
Need we to prove a God is here;
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

For who but he that arch'd the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem;
Its fringed border nicely spin:
And cut the gold-embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained, and free,
O'er hill and dale, and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God.

ITEMS.

Lace Manufactory.—Five hundred persons, mostly young ladies, are employed in the Lace Manufactory in Ipswich Massachusetts. This is the only establishment in the U. States in which the fabrick is made from the thread. The school at Newport only work or ornament the manufactured article.

Making the most of Land.—Captain James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised, last season, on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels of Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips, 2 loads of squashes, and two bushels of beans. One third of the land alluded to consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826 the whole was planted with Indian corn.

Profits of a Vineyard.—Col. Adlum, near Georgetown, D. C. from two and a half acres, in 1826, cleared between eleven and twelve hundred dollars; and, on an average of ten years, after the three first, has found the vine to yield four hundred gallons to the acre.

French Soups and Sauces.—A French cook is indebted, for his delicious sauces, entirely to the produce of the kitchen garden. Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, and the host of hot exotics, which in England render the palate a fiery furnace, are wholly excluded from French cookery. Wine, oil, butter, and bomilon, (stock,) form the basis of all soups and gravies, which are flavored with herbs from the garden.

To stop bleeding.—Sir Astley Cooper says: "in bleeding from small vessels on wounded surfaces, very fine wool laid down and confined by bandage, on the part, is one of the best styptics. The wool may be dipped in flour to add to its efficacy."

When your hens are near laying, mix a little nettle-seed with their food, and always feed your poultry at regular periods, which will cause them to be familiar. When you design to set a hen, never put more than twelve eggs under her.

Proliferation.—Mrs. Gray, of Binghamton, Broome county, New York, was on the 17th inst. made the happy mother of three healthy and promising babes. On the 8th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles, of Hanover county, Virginia, gave birth to four infants, whose total avoirdupois was 17 pounds and 9.8ths.

Distillation.—The Dutch method of preparing wash, for malt spirit, saves much trouble and procures a large quantity of spirit. It is the most profitable method, and reduces the two operations of brewing and fermenting into one. It is this:—In proportion to 10lb of malt in fine meal, and 3lb of common wheat meal, they add 2 gallons of cold water, stirring all well together: then add 5 gallons of water boiling hot; and again stir all together. When this is cold they add 2 ounces of solid yeast; and ferment it in a warm place, loosely covered.—In England, by drawing and mashing for spirit, as they do for beer, pumping into coolers, and running it into fermenting backs, and fermenting it, they have twice the labour, and lose much spirit, by leaving the gross bottoms out of the still, for fear of burning.

A Bull.—An Irish peasant seeing a partridge that was shot, fall from a considerable height, picked it up, and running with it to the gentleman who had killed it, cried out 'Arrah, your honor need not to have shot, the fall would have killed him.'

EPITAPH ON HENRY CLAY.

Here lies the dust of Henry Clay,
A great dead orator they say,
Who through revenge and hopes of self,
Did once betray and kill himself.

(Sons of Columbia o'er him weep,
Whilst at his tomb you take a peep
He reared his castle to the sky,
Just as he pruned his wings to fly,
Ban foul of Adams and he fell,
Down to the dark domains of hell!